

In connection with the foregoing, a survey was conducted among the students of Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University. It was found that 61% of students really feel the strain from too much information flow. 80% of students lose their sense of reality while watching something exciting or playing games. As for the effect of “going into virtual reality,” about 60% would prefer to stay in the virtual world instead of solving the real problems. Further, only 53% of students are concerned about the lack of new information. Also, 57% of students agree that information from the outside world can have an unconscious effect on the psyche, as well as contribute to mental instability. As for the need for details in the students' information environment, 75% believe that there is too much superfluous around, which can negatively affect their productivity and achievements.

Summarizing all of the above, we can notice that it is important to pay more attention to improve the information environment, to come up with ways how to filter it and develop skills to focus only on necessary facts. Otherwise, with the further development of technology, the problem can only worsen and bring a lot of problems.

## References

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**Language adviser: Kravets O.O., Senior Teacher of the Department of Foreign languages**

## EMPLOYMENT BY PROFESSIONAL INDICATION: GENDER ASPECT IN UKRAINE AND THE WHOLE WORLD

**Manilo A.O.**, *nastyusha20001505@gmail.com*  
*Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University*

Nowadays, gender aspect has its displays in the form of gender inequality and discrimination, which lead to the loss of balance in economic development and differentiation of conditions for both men and women to their place on the Ukrainian labor market and world market, as well. The main aim of this research is to find out gender features in employment by professional indication overall.

Country/region	Labour force participation rate (percentages) and gender gap (percentage points)				
	Men	Women		Gap(men-women)	
	2018	2018	2009-18	2018	2018-21
World	75.0	49.5	↓	26.5	↓
Developing countries	81.1	69.3	↓	11.8	↓
Emerging countries	76.1	45.6	↓	30.5	↓
Developed countries	68.0	52.4	↓	15.6	↓
Northern Africa	71.5	21.9	↓	50.0	↓
Sub-Saharan Africa	74.6	64.7	↓	9.3	↓
Latin America and the Caribbean	77.1	51.5	↓	25.6	↓
Northern America	67.9	55.8	↓	12.1	↓
Arab States	77.2	18.9	↓	58.3	↓
Eastern Asia	74.7	59.1	↓	15.6	↓
South-Eastern Asia and the Pacific	79.4	56.5	↓	22.8	↓
Southern Asia	79.0	27.6	↓	51.4	↓
Northern, Southern and Western Europe	63.4	51.6	↓	11.9	↓
Eastern Europe	67.0	51.8	↓	15.2	↓
Central and Western Asia	73.5	45.1	↓	28.14	↓

Table 1- Labour force participation rate and gender gap

Due to this complicated and multifaceted problem, many native and foreign scientists try to analyze all the stages of extension gender inequality in economic sphere. Among them are: K. Horní, F.L. James, C. West, V. M. Semikina, V. Ruban, K. Shevchenko, etc. But, to be honest, gender as general concept touches not only economics or labor market; its disparity has maximum impact and pressure on every part of society life, such as science, culture, education, etc.

Speaking about Ukraine, the existence of age discrimination against women and appearance minimize their chances to hold high positions or to have a well-paid job, that's what tells Cherba V. [2, p. 5]. Besides, such problem increases the level of hidden unemployment between male and female, specified by M. Skorik. [1, p. 13].

But what is the reason? First of all, outdated standards are guided by employers.

Secondly, it is the trend to be more precise gender gap. Globally, the labor force participation rate for men and women aged 15 and over continues its long term decline; it stands at 61.8 per cent in 2018, down by 1.4 percentage points over the past decade (Tabl. 1).

The decline in women's participation rate has been slower than men's one, resulting in a slight narrowing of the gender gap. These trends reflect different patterns across the life cycle resulting in changes in education participation among youth.

In conclusion, we can say that gender aspect has its big influence on employment in Ukraine and worldwide as well, so this problem defines itself in unemployment among women.

## References

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**Language adviser: Simkina M.A., Teacher of the Department of Foreign languages**

## THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT OF PEOPLE IN UKRAINE

**Mischenko M.I.**, *nik.mni01@gmail.com*

*Dmytro Motornyi Tavria State Agrotechnological University*

The unemployment rate is a quantitative indicator, that is defined as the ratio of the number of unemployed people to the total number of economically active working population of the country (region, social group), and is measured in percentage.

The decline in the Ukrainian economy has led to an increase in unemployment among the population. Although the pace of economic recovery is showing positive dynamics, it has not yet been possible to reach employment levels at least before the crisis.

The main reason for the rise in the unemployment was the economic downturn and a corresponding decline in the financial performance of enterprises. Some companies went bankrupt and some, to prevent costs, began to reduce their costs and optimize staffing levels. Another factor was the increasing of the minimum wage to UAH 3200. It has forced entrepreneurs, who are unable to increase their payroll, to transfer part-time workers or general informal employee. Also raising of the minimum wage has affected small businesses to use a simplified tax system [2, p. 23-24].

The increasing of the minimum wage has brought to the next consequences, such as:

1. government remuneration policy: raising of the minimum wage increases the cost of production and thus reduces the demand for labor;
2. seasonal changes in the level of production in individual sectors of the economy.

There are some kinds of unemployment, such as: frictional, structural, institutional, cyclical, voluntary [1, p. 10].

So, according to our research, we can formulate the steps for the overcoming of unemployment in Ukraine. These steps are following:

1. increasing of salaries of employees and providing of workers with effective-functioning and correspondingly technically-equipped workplaces;
2. creation of favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship and small business for the unemployed people;
3. strengthen of labor demands from both the private and public sectors;
4. the legalization of shadow employment.